

The synthesis of Single-Subject Experimental Data: Extensions of the Basic Multilevel Model

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SREE, Washington, March 2014

The research reported here was supported by the Institute of Education
Sciences, US Department of Education (Grant R305D110024)

Outline

1. Analysis of data from one subject
2. Multilevel analysis of SSED data
3. Study 1: autocorrelation
4. Study 2: nonlinear trajectories
5. Study 3: heterogeneity at level 1
6. Study 4: covariance misspecification
7. Conclusions

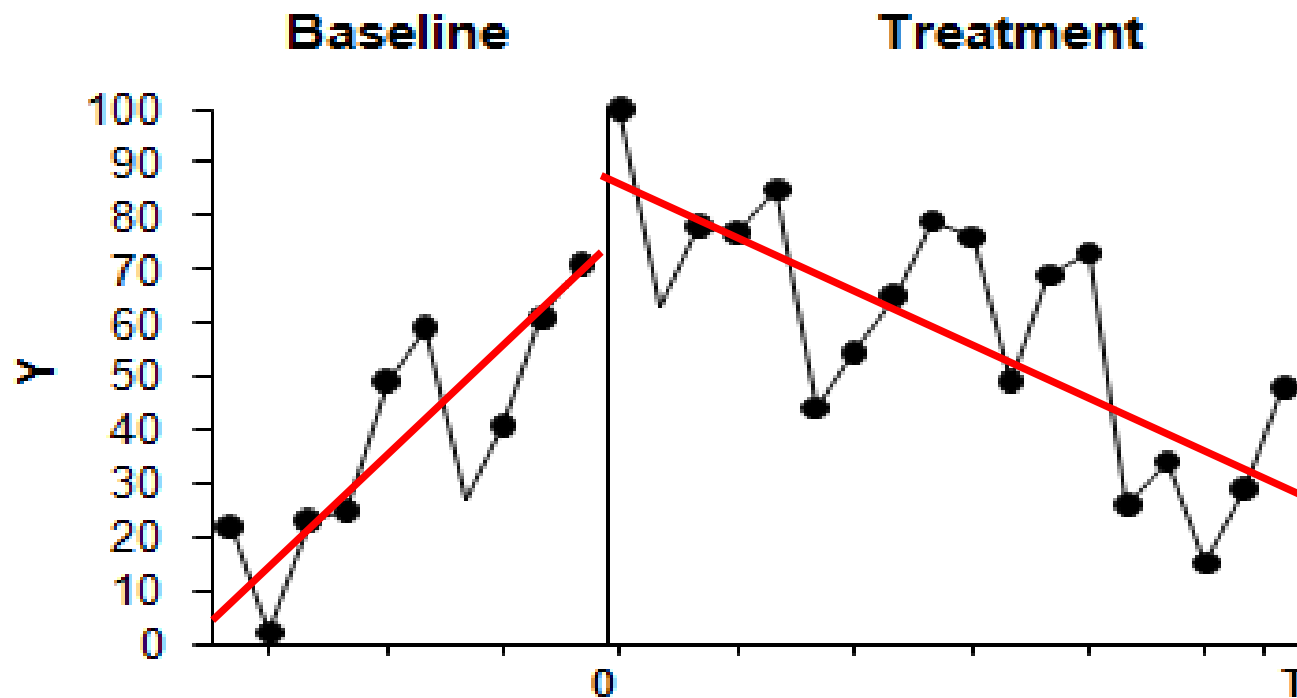
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1. Analysis of data from one subject

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Time}_i + \beta_2 \text{Treatment}_i + \beta_3 (\text{Time}_i * \text{Treatment}_i) + e_i$$

(Center, Skiba & Casey, 1985-1986)

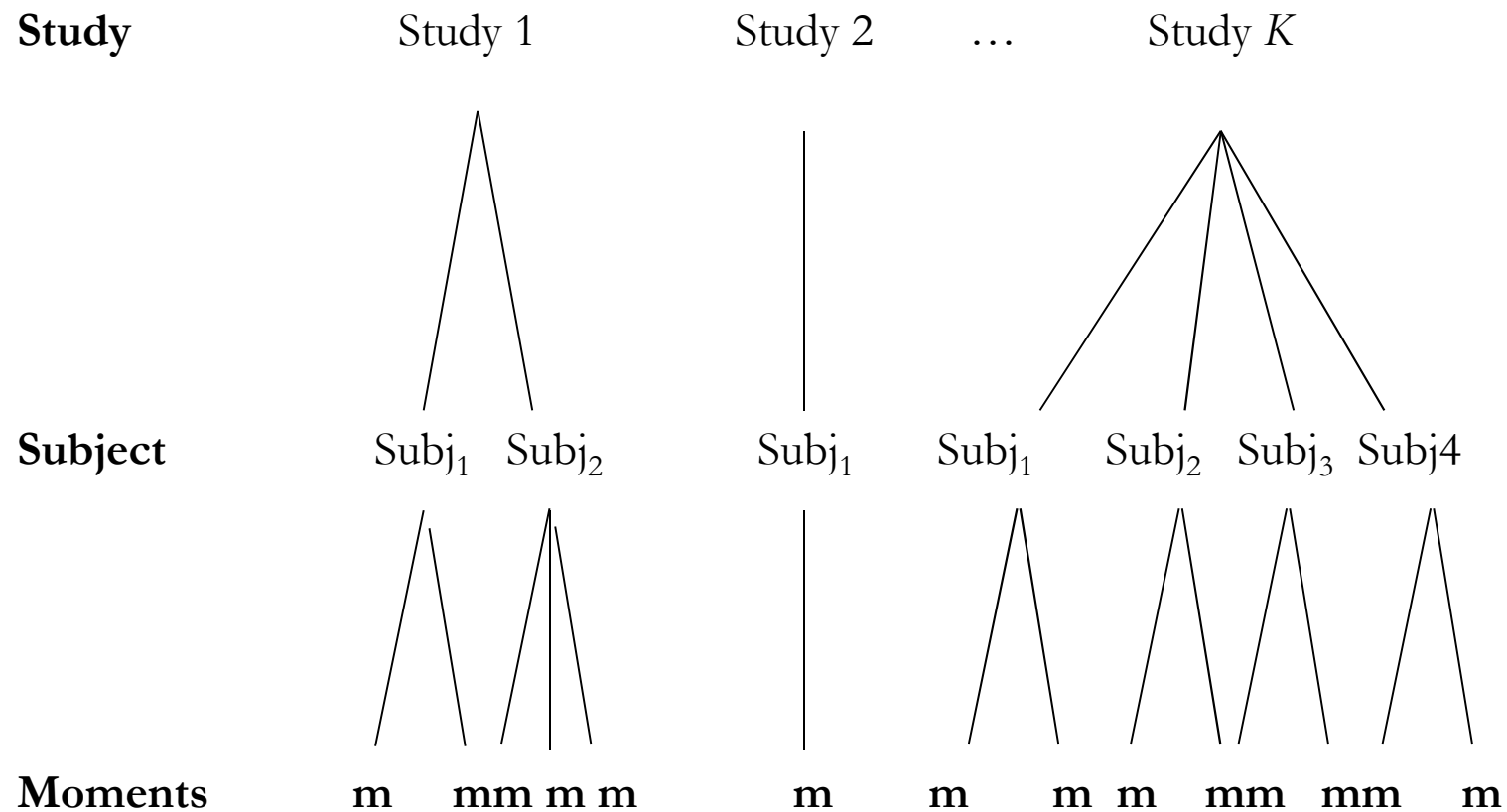


$$\hat{Y}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Time}_i \quad \hat{Y}_i = (\beta_0 + \beta_2) + (\beta_1 + \beta_3) \text{Time}_i$$

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2. Multilevel analysis of SSED data



2. Multilevel analysis of SSED data

$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_{0jk} + \beta_{1jk} \text{Time}_{ijk} + \beta_{2jk} \text{Treatment}_{ijk} + \beta_{3jk} \text{Time}_{ijk} \text{Treatment}_{ijk} + e_{ijk}$$

$$e_{ijk} \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_{0jk} = \theta_{0k} + u_{0jk} \\ \beta_{1jk} = \theta_{1k} + u_{1jk} \\ \beta_{2jk} = \theta_{2k} + u_{2jk} \\ \beta_{3jk} = \theta_{3k} + u_{3jk} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{0jk} \\ u_{1jk} \\ u_{2jk} \\ u_{3jk} \end{bmatrix} \sim N(0, \Sigma_u)$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{0k} = \gamma_0 + v_{0k} \\ \theta_{1k} = \gamma_1 + v_{1k} \\ \theta_{2k} = \gamma_2 + v_{2k} \\ \theta_{3k} = \gamma_3 + v_{3k} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{0k} \\ v_{1k} \\ v_{2k} \\ v_{3k} \end{bmatrix} \sim N(0, \Sigma_v)$$

2. Multilevel analysis of standardized SSED data

$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_{0jk} + \beta_{1jk} \text{Time}_{ijk} + \beta_{2jk} \text{Treatment}_{ijk} \\ + \beta_{3jk} \text{Time}_{ijk} \text{Treatment}_{ijk} + e_{ijk}$$

$$e_{ijk} \sim N(0, \sigma_{e_{jk}}^2)$$

$$Y_{ijk}^* = \frac{Y_{ijk}}{\sigma_{e_{jk}}} = \beta_{0jk}^* + \beta_{1jk}^* \text{Time}_{ijk} + \beta_{2jk}^* \text{Treatment}_{ijk} \\ + \beta_{3jk}^* \text{Time}_{ijk} \text{Treatment}_{ijk} + e_{ijk}^*$$

$$e_{ijk}^* \sim N(0, 1)$$

Simulation results:

- Multilevel approach performs well, even for small K , J and I
- Simple standardization not recommended if $I < 30$
- Power depends largely on
 - Between study variance
 - Number of studies (preferably at least 30)

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Model

$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_{0jk} + \beta_{1jk} \text{Time}_{ijk} + \beta_{2jk} \text{Treatment}_{ijk} + \beta_{3jk} \text{Time}_{ijk} \text{Treatment}_{ijk} + e_{ijk}$$

$$e_{ijk} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma_e^2)$$

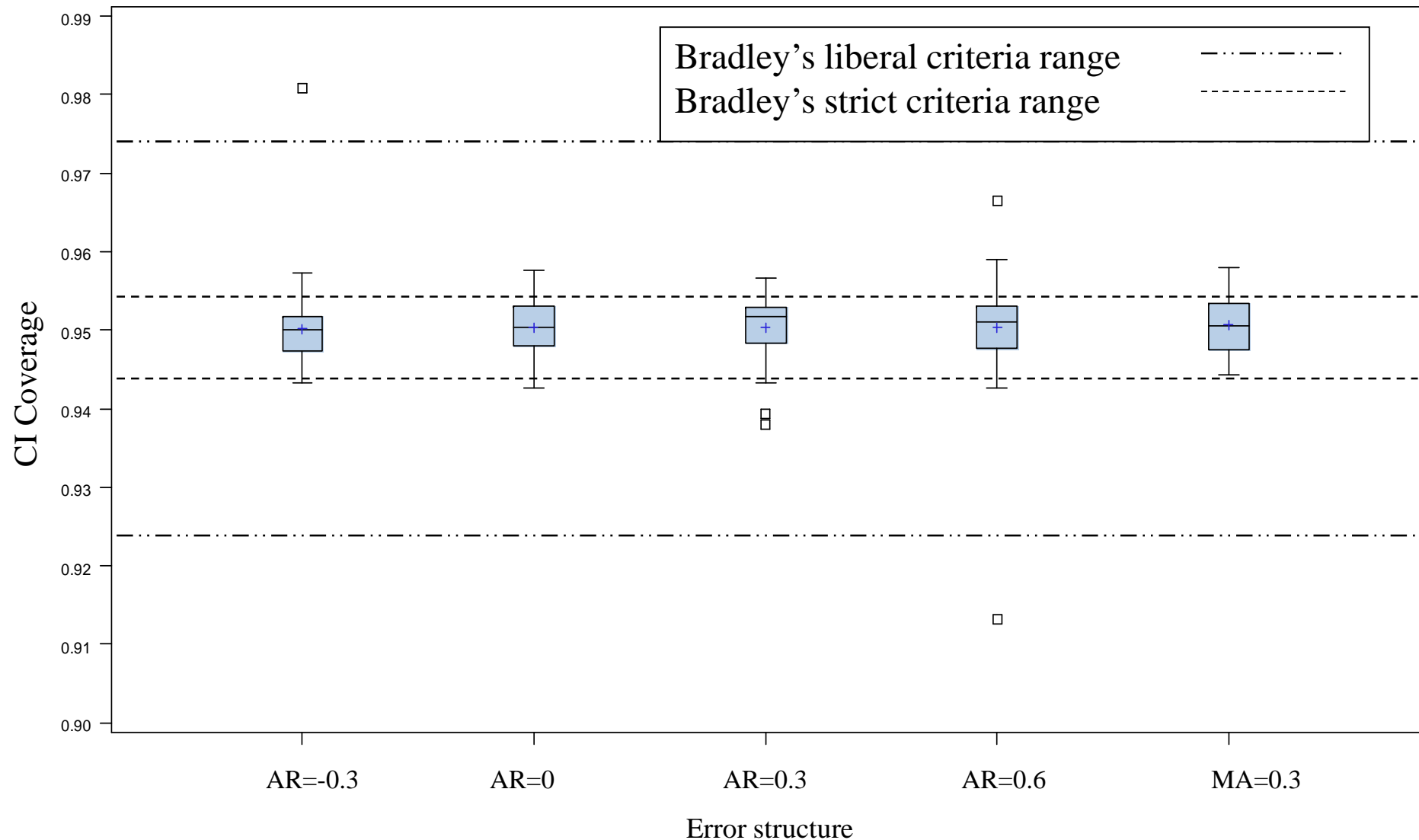
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$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{0jk} \\ u_{1jk} \\ u_{2jk} \\ u_{3jk} \end{bmatrix} \sim N(0, \Sigma_u)$$

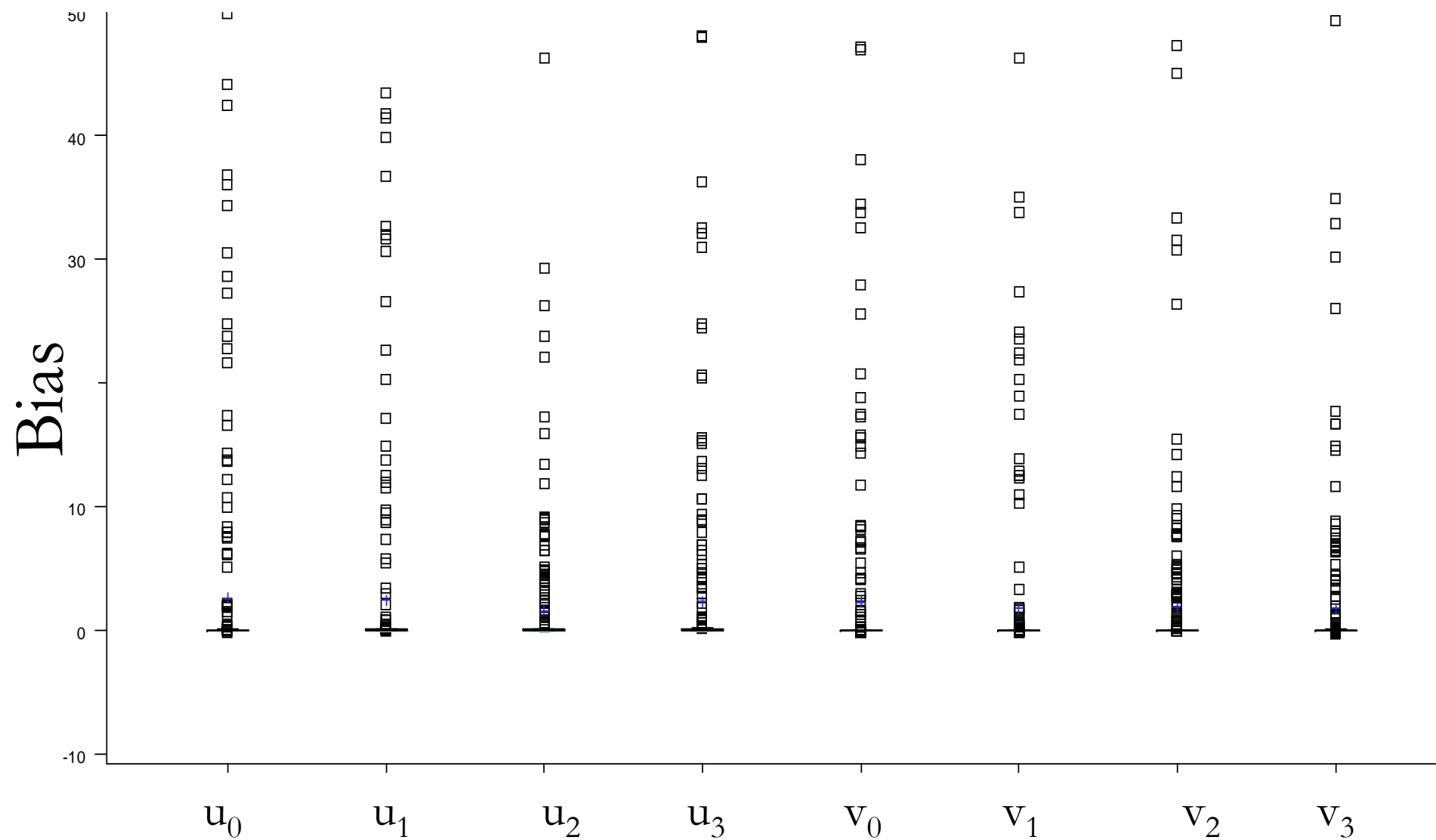
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$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{0k} \\ v_{1k} \\ v_{2k} \\ v_{3k} \end{bmatrix} \sim N(0, \Sigma_v)$$

Simulation study (confidence interval coverage)



Simulation study

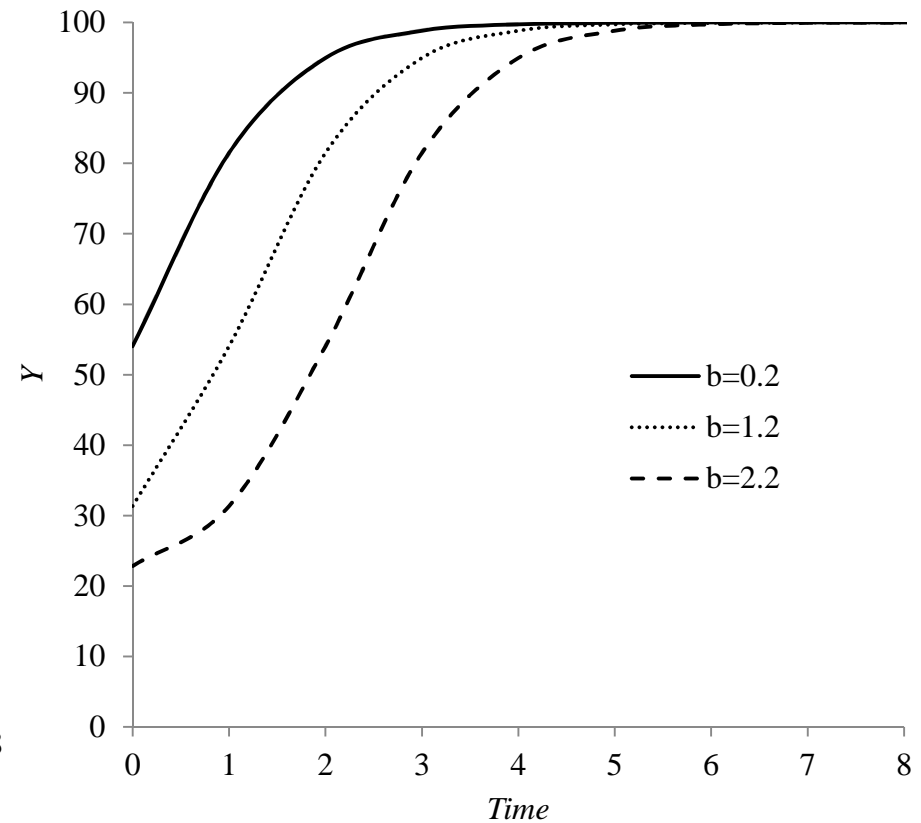
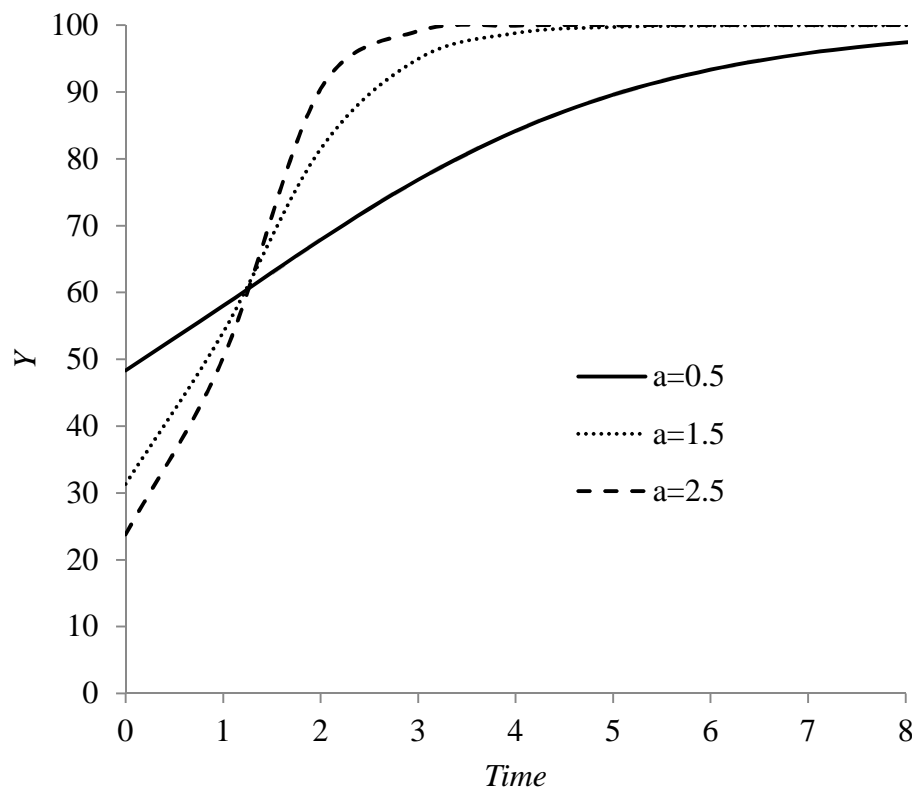


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Model

$$Y_{ti} = \gamma_{00} + u_{0i} + (1 - D_{ti})(e_{A,ti}) + (D_{ti}) \left(\frac{[f - (\gamma_{00} + u_{0i})]}{\{1 + \exp[-a(\text{Time}_{ti} - b)]\}} + e_{B,ti} \right)$$



Simulation study

- Data generation: Two-level logistic model

- Data analysis (Bayesian):

- Logistic

- Quadratic model

$$Y_{ti} = \gamma_{00} + u_{0i} + (1 - D_{ti})(e_{A,ti}) \\ + (D_{ti})(\gamma_{10,Q} + \gamma_{20,Q}Time_{ti} + \gamma_{30,Q}Time_{ti}^2 + e_{B,ti})$$

- ‘Level change’ model:

$$Y_{ti} = \gamma_{00} + u_{0i} + (1 - D_{ti})(e_{A,ti}) \\ + (D_{ti})(\gamma_{10,\Delta L} + e_{B,ti})$$

Results

Model with lowest DIC value

| J | I | Log-Uni | Log-HC | ΔLevels | Quadratic |
|---|----|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| 3 | 10 | 9.6% | 7.8% | 0.7% | 81.9% |
| | 20 | 11.4% | 9.6% | 0.8% | 78.2% |
| | 40 | 10.2% | 7.3% | 4.5% | 78.0% |
| 4 | 10 | 4.0% | 3.7% | 0.3% | 92.0% |
| | 20 | 8.0% | 5.4% | 0.2% | 86.4% |
| | 40 | 4.4% | 3.8% | 2.3% | 89.5% |
| 7 | 10 | 1.1% | 0.8% | 0.0% | 98.1% |
| | 20 | 1.5% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 97.4% |
| | 40 | 1.9% | 0.7% | 0.0% | 97.4% |

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Model

(heterogeneity over phases and 2 settings)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{ijk} = & \beta_{0jk} + (e_{A,ijk})(1 - D_{ijk}) \\
 & + (\beta_{1jk} + e_{BS1,ijk})(S1_i)(D_{ijk}) \\
 & + (\beta_{2jk} + e_{BS2,ijk})(S2_i)(D_{ijk})
 \end{aligned}$$

Simulation study

- ▶ Three-level data generated & standardized using RMSE assuming :
 - homoscedasticity
 - heteroscedasticity over phases
 - Heteroscedasticity over phases & settings

▶ Hedges' (1981) bias correction

$$Y_j^{(S)} = \left[\frac{Y_j}{RMSE_j} \right] \left[1 - \frac{3}{4(m_j) - 1} \right]$$

- ▶ Evaluation of parameter and SE bias.

Results

- ▶ If homoscedastic: all models provided unbiased estimates of fixed effects and associated SEs.
- ▶ If heteroscedastic: modeling heteroscedasticity yields unbiased estimates of fixed effects and SEs

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$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{0k} \\ v_{1k} \\ v_{2k} \\ v_{3k} \end{bmatrix} \sim N(0, \Sigma_v)$$

Simulation study

| | | Model Used to Generate Data | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| | | Without covariance | With covariance |
| Model to analyze the data | Without covariance | Scenario A1  | Scenario B1  |
| | With covariance | Scenario A2  | Scenario B2  |

Results (standard errors)

| Scenario | K | | Relative Standard Error Biases | | | |
|----------|-----|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | $J = 4$ | | $J = 7$ | |
| | | | $\sigma_{v_2}^2 = 2$ | $\sigma_{v_2}^2 = 8$ | $\sigma_{v_2}^2 = 2$ | $\sigma_{v_2}^2 = 8$ |
| A1 | 10 | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 2$ | -0.05 | -0.03 | -0.06 | -0.02 |
| | | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 8$ | -0.04 | -0.01 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| | 30 | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 2$ | -0.03 | 0.06 | -0.07 | -0.02 |
| | | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 8$ | -0.04 | -0.03 | -0.06 | 0.02 |
| A2 | 10 | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 2$ | -0.04 | -0.04 | -0.01 | -0.08 |
| | | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 8$ | -0.06 | -0.03 | -0.06 | -0.08 |
| | 30 | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 2$ | -0.05 | -0.03 | 0.01 | -0.01 |
| | | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 8$ | -0.05 | -0.01 | -0.05 | -0.04 |
| B1 | 10 | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 2$ | -0.17 | -0.18 | -0.13 | -0.15 |
| | | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 8$ | -0.22 | -0.19 | -0.18 | -0.19 |
| | 30 | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 2$ | -0.20 | -0.12 | -0.15 | -0.10 |
| | | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 8$ | -0.19 | -0.23 | -0.14 | -0.09 |
| B2 | 10 | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 2$ | -0.22 | -0.09 | -0.10 | -0.12 |
| | | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 8$ | -0.22 | -0.23 | -0.13 | -0.13 |
| | 30 | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 2$ | -0.22 | -0.14 | -0.08 | -0.06 |
| | | $\sigma_{u_2}^2 = 8$ | -0.24 | -0.11 | -0.15 | -0.09 |

Results (variance estimates)

| Scenario | J | $\sigma_{u_2}^2$ | $\hat{\sigma}_{u_2}^2$ | | | |
|----------|---|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | K = 10 | | K = 30 | |
| | | | $\sigma_{v_2}^2 = 2$ | $\sigma_{v_2}^2 = 8$ | $\sigma_{v_2}^2 = 2$ | $\sigma_{v_2}^2 = 8$ |
| A1 | 4 | 2 | -0.05 | -0.08 | -0.03 | -0.02 |
| | | 8 | -0.04 | -0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 7 | 2 | -0.03 | -0.05 | -0.01 | 0.00 |
| | | 8 | 0.01 | 0.00 | -0.01 | 0.00 |
| A2 | 4 | 2 | -0.06 | -0.08 | 0.01 | -0.04 |
| | | 8 | -0.04 | -0.03 | -0.02 | -0.01 |
| | 7 | 2 | -0.01 | 0.02 | -0.02 | -0.01 |
| | | 8 | -0.01 | -0.01 | 0.00 | -0.01 |
| B1 | 4 | 2 | -0.47 | -0.50 | -0.44 | -0.43 |
| | | 8 | -0.18 | -0.18 | -0.16 | -0.13 |
| | 7 | 2 | -0.46 | -0.45 | -0.45 | -0.43 |
| | | 8 | -0.18 | -0.15 | -0.15 | -0.15 |
| B2 | 4 | 2 | -0.06 | -0.03 | -0.02 | -0.02 |
| | | 8 | -0.06 | -0.03 | -0.01 | 0.00 |
| | 7 | 2 | -0.03 | -0.02 | -0.01 | 0.00 |
| | | 8 | -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.01 |

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Conclusions

- High flexibility of multilevel framework
- Good performance if correctly specified, even for relative small samples
- Results are relatively robust (esp. for fixed effects)
- Open question: how complex can we make the model?

References

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Thank you!